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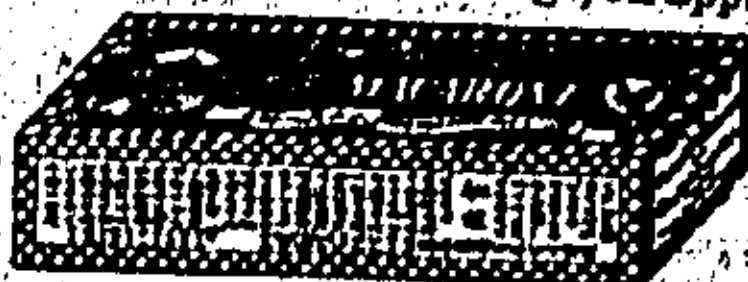
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JAPAN'S ROLE IN THE PACIFIC. AMERICAN DIPLOMAT'S AMAZING PROPOSALS.

That Japan should abandon her mandate over the Marshall and Caroline Islands in favour of a British, American or International control, and thus remove for ever Australian suspicion of aggression in the South Pacific and American suspicion of aggressive designs against the Philippines, and in return seek American and British sanction for Japanese expansion in the direction of Eastern Siberia, is a rather startling proposal advanced by General Charles H. Sherrill, American diplomat, in an address in Tokyo.

"Are these German islands worth this to you?" he asked, after explaining how their control by Japan stimulates anti-Japanese feeling in America and Australia. "Would you not rather have Eastern Siberia plus American friendship plus the business co-operation of limitless American capital?"

With the fear of Japanese aggression removed, said the speaker, it would also open the way for a joint American-Australian-Japanese guarantee of the Philippines.

General Sherrill, formerly American Minister to the Argentine, and the choice of President Taft, as Ambassador to Japan, was in Tokyo, while his steamer, the *Tenyo Maru* for San Francisco, was at Yokohama. The address he made, which seems certain to attract wide attention in four continents, was delivered at a luncheon given by Viscount Okuma, president of the Yoko Alumni Association of Japan, at the Imperial Hotel. General Sherrill's address in full was:

GENERAL SHERRILL'S ADDRESS.
"I wish that all critics of Japan might pass through the same experiences as I have since landing here early last Sept. for it is certain that all or most of them would come to the same friendly conclusions."

"The other day I came across the passage in the Bible where Our Master, Jesus Christ, rebukes those about him who are fearful lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and should understand with their hearts."

"Stand with the heart—that is the only way really to appreciate Japan and her people, and to do this one must visit you, so that his eyes and ears will enable his heart to understand."

"The high regard of your country and the affection for your people which I have come to feel is a result of an understanding reached through the heart. And very close to my heart is a desire for better relations between your people and ours."

"From your newspapers I have gathered a list of the frictional points which they believe that Americans should eliminate, and I am taking it home so that I can talk about it there, and point out how best to readjust from our end, and the cause for misunderstanding. A few months ago I ventured to speak in this city of the unfortunate impression being made in the United States by the admission of picture brides and suggested that a 'Ladies' Agreement' be added to your admirably conceived Gentlemen's Agreement to meet that situation. Your Government has already taken that wise step. Several Japanese friends were so indulgent as to commend that suggestion, and because they knew me as pro-Japanese, and therefore knew that the remarks had a friendly intent. They have since then encouraged me to speak further upon any other frictional points capable of correction from this end, because they know I am going home to tackle the other end. May I take this occasion to give a frank compliance with their request?"

POINTS OF FRICTION.
"It seems to me that the hope of better and lasting relations between our two countries, so pregnant with valuable results for both of us, depends upon some readjustment of two matters: First, the excessive Japanese population in Hawaii, with their Japanese language schools, naturally inculcating allegiance to Japanese ideals and culture; and second, some safe and sure arrangements for the future of the Philippine Islands, to which, when they are ready for it, we have promised independence."

"A 'Ladies' Agreement, added to the Gentlemen's Agreement, will promptly cure the first sore spot, and eliminate the ill-feeling now aroused by American labour's fear of increased undercutting and loss of work by cheaper living and longer working alien labourers. The first, or Hawaiian situation, where 110,000 Japanese with Japanese schools confront 25,000 American, arouses suspicion of a plan to Japinize a piece of American territory, and it can readily be arranged by withdrawal of such Japanese, as prefer Japanese schools or allegiance. In both these cases the totals of Japanese citizens involved are comparatively few, and when their welfare on the one hand is compared with the great gain to all of our nation and mine by an elimination of misunderstanding and a substitution therefor of a close business co-operation in developing Far Eastern markets, why when it becomes clear that delay in readjusting these first two frictional points is both unwise and unstatesmanlike."

"And now for the second and more difficult matter needing classification: what about the future of the Philippines? If and when we move out it seems to many of us that it would not be long before expansionists among you would precipitate some move inevitably looking to your taking more than one generation to overcome the intricate estrangement that such action would create between you and us, who have worked so hard for the Philippines."

"The following private telegraphic message from Washington dated the first January (delayed in transmission) throws an interesting sidelight on the American-Japanese relations *vis-a-vis* the Siberian situation. It has been handed to the 'Asiatic News Agency' for publication:

"At the suggestion of Mr. Shidehara, Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State met him at the State Department on the morning of the twentieth December for an exchange of views concerning the existing critical situation in Siberia which has been caused by the rapid advance of the 'Reds.' The interview between Mr. Shidehara and Mr. Lansing is believed to be satisfactory. Chiefly the United States is convinced of the necessity for immediate military action so as to stem the Bolshevik tide in Siberia; but no definite abatement can be reached between America and Japan until the war Secretary, Mr. Baker, has given his concurrence."

"The report that the United States Government has already agreed to give Japan a free hand in Russian Far East, is premature. The State Department has, in fact, reached an agreement with Japan concerning the joint protection of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and this might have been mistaken for a concession concerning military operations in Siberia. There is no doubt that the present situation in Siberia demands immediate strong military action on the part of the Allies, but the question is too big to be decided in a few words. Japan's domination of Siberia means her grip of the other shore of the Pacific including her hegemony over China so that America must be most careful in her decision in this international question. Despatches from both England and France indicate that these two nations favour intervention in Siberia so as to hold the Lake Baikal, so that it may be presumed that both the British and the French governments are in favour of an American-Japanese agreement as soon as possible, regarding the Bolsheviks very gloomy."

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"Please don't understand me as one of those international busybodies who oppose territorial expansion by Japan. I believe that President Roosevelt was right when he led in recognizing our annexation of Korea, and like most Americans, I was glad you defeated Russia and ousted her from Manchuria. As for Shantung, although in 1914 you said you would eventually return it to China, I fail to see why your right there is not as good as that of the Germans who preceded you, or of any other European power in its present occupation of Chinese territory. The White Peril, after overrunning all the rest of the world, was rapidly approaching your shores, and at the eleventh hour you woke up and took a hand in the game. That is all. May I venture to think that the increase in your Siberian forces points to a possible permanence of your power in that chaos of government, that anarchy-distracted region? So clearly has Russia recently demonstrated for us all the danger in making the world too free for democracy that to-day it is doubtful if you substituting government for anarchy in eastern Siberia, next to your own position, would meet with serious opposition abroad. But why not seize this opportunity to readjust your relations with America, whose friendship is perhaps of some value?"

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THE SIBERIAN PROBLEM. THE DISCUSSIONS AT WASHINGTON.

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LORD FISHER'S QUICK ROUTE. AMERICA—EUROPE—JAPAN.

In the course of a letter to the *Times*, Lord Fisher writes:

"I am going to ask Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, who built for England a swarm of submarines in five months and sent them unconvoyed to the Dardanelles when no one else had ever even built a single one under 12 months, and they always wanted conveyance, I am going to ask him to run a line of huge passenger steamers (100,000 tons!) from Bagdad outside New York to Blackhead (business place, signals, to Blackhead Bay!) Then from there he will make a bit of a railway to Achill. Good railway exists from Achill to Larnoe. Thence miles Channel Tube. Larnoe to Stranmore. Stranmore to Dover. Dover Channel Tube to Calais. Calais to Constantinople direct. Channel Tube under Bosphorus. Then Bagdad and Japan (to Peking) and Japan (Japan Tube already projected). There you are."

In reference to the above somewhat remarkable suggestion, Sir Percy Scott writes:

"I was asked at my club, 'Is Jacky [Lord Fisher] mad?' To look ahead and prepare ahead is the secret of success, but those who look ahead and prepare ahead are always considered to be mad. What madness is there in Lord Fisher's proposal? Like all good ideas, it is very simple. He suggests a quick route from America to Europe and from Europe to Japan. His proposal involves a quick line of steamers and a few tubes. A quick line of steamers only means increase of length and engine power, with suitable harbours at each end; there is difficulty about that. Tubes—well, there is no difficulty about them. Once one of the greatest engineers we have ever had, I remarked that with the Nile Bar-hands he must be rather busy. He replied: 'There is no difficulty in building tubes anywhere and everywhere; my work is in combating the fools who oppose day and every new idea.'"

PREFERRED CHINA TO INDIA.
A CLERK'S SUICIDE.

The following report appears in a London paper received by the latest mail:

"If I cannot go to China I shall not go to Bombay, so here goes. Good-bye, everybody. It is for the best. Pay some body for the revolver." This letter was found on Robert Jacob Joyce, 28, a clerk in the office of Messrs. E. Sassoon, who died in hospital from a revolver shot wound in the head. At the inquest on December 2nd, it was stated that Joyce, who was born in Singapore, was going to China to see his people and then to Bombay. The Government had promised him a passport, said his uncle, Mr. Jacob Albert Joyce, but it was put off, which seemed to disappoint him. He told a friend that he was carrying his death warrant, meaning that he did not want it; but it was stated for Messrs. E. Sassoon that Joyce was to have gone to their Bombay house as an assistant at a salary of £200 a year. He showed signs of restlessness, however, and was nervous. He had been told more than once that the whole thing could be cancelled. No pressure was brought to bear on him. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

SHANGHAI TRADE.
Messrs. Liberty & Co.'s (Ltd.) latest price goods market report says:

"Considering that this is the last week of sales for which cash is due before the China New Year, the market shows some encouraging features. There has been some desire evinced to purchase from first hands, and at the auctions a cheerful tone throughout has been displayed. The strenuous position also is not quite so now on as it is anticipated that from nothing abnormal in the way of rates for native interest are likely to occur."

As regards the silver position, recent arrivals have improved matters, but so long as the weekly withdrawals for the interior continue upon the heavy scale (this has been the case for some months), this has to go on buying. The large amount of dollars that are being minted what is true of the provinces nearby is no doubt true throughout China, namely, that these dollars simply go out of sight into the family hoard. The splendid prices farmers have been getting for their cotton, opium, silk, and in fact almost everything, bring this about, and as was remarked to us upon this subject by a probably well-versed in country matters, farm with all its little hovel of a country clothed children swarming round, has at least its five or six hundred dollars under the floor somewhere. A run of bad crops would, of course, quickly bring out a wish to see that, and also the business prosperity of our market depends entirely upon the agricultural situation in this country."

MR. CHURCHILL UNDER A SOFA.
Sir Robert Baden Powell, who was the guest of the London Rotary Club, at the recently held an amusing story concerning Mr. Winston Churchill.

"After a polo match in which Mr. Churchill once played," Sir Robert said, "we toasted the winners, the losers, the best player, and every one else. A man eventually stood up, and despite our protests, delivered an eloquent oration on the subject of polo. We cheered him to the stars, and then, turning a sofa upside down, we put him under it, and sealed the sofa with him under it, and sealed the sofa with him under it, and sealed the sofa with him under it. He got out, however, and continued his speech. That man was Mr. Winston Churchill."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
AMMUNITION SNUGLING.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 300 rounds of Winchester ammunition.

Defendant arrived from Australia and when the Police searched his luggage the contraband was found concealed in a false bottom of a wooden box.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$250.

THEFT OF HAM.
A Chinese was charged with stealing a lot of ham from the residence of Mr. Logan of the Kowloon Docks.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL. ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Kowloon British School took place at the institution yesterday evening. Lady Rees-Davies presided and there was a large gathering of parents of the pupils and their friends.

After the reading of the annual report by Mr. G. F. Nightingale, the Head Master, the pupils of the school presented a programme of songs and dances. Mrs. A. O. Brown gave a delightful rendering of "May Morning."

Lady Rees-Davies, before presenting the prizes, said:—I have much pleasure in coming here to-day to give you, boys and girls, your prizes. I always think Hong Kong is very fortunate in its schools. The boys and girls seem to be so happy and joyful. School life is probably the happiest time in life. It is there you first make friends and some of the friendships last for life. It is there also you first learn to play games, hockey, football, etc., which do so much to strengthen character and teach one to "play the game," for team or side, and not for individual gain, all of which helps to make you, boys, good fighting men in the battle of life. This is apart from the very real pleasure games give us. As regards your school work, the excellent results as shown by Mr. Nightingale's report, tell how much you owe to your teacher. I wish you all success and happiness in the future.—(Applause).

At the conclusion of the distribution, Mr. W. Forsyth thanked Lady Rees-Davies and called for three cheers which were lustily given. Cheers were also called for Mr. Nightingale.

The little Misses Mary Davidson and Kathleen Crook presented Lady Rees-Davies with a bouquet.

THE REPORT.

The following was the report submitted by the Head Master:—I came here as Head Master on 10th October, 1919, succeeding Mr. Edwards who was transferred to Queen's College.

The maximum enrolment during the year ended 31st December, 1919, was 84—7 more than the previous year. The average daily attendance was 71—an increase of 5.

There were many changes on the staff during the period under review. Miss Suche and Miss Murphy resigned. Mrs. Hoy and Mrs. James joined the staff in October, and Miss Rosser in November. Miss Macdonald was appointed in September as Drill and Sewing Mistress.

The discipline and tone are very good. Prefects, both boys and girls, have recently been appointed, and the manner in which they have carried out their several duties, with the consequent smooth-running of the School machinery justifies the confidence I have reposed in them. In November, in the presence of the Director of Education and many parents and friends, Mrs. Ralph presented badges to the Prefects. Throughout the School a very strong growth of interest in studies is perceptible. The pupils are attentive and regular in attendance, and evince that eagerness to learn which must eventually ensure a successful school career. We have been handicapped by the lack of necessary apparatus, charts, maps, etc. due to the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining supplies from home. I hope shortly to see on the walls of every class-room copies of the world's best pictures. Educationalists are now generally agreed that lessons taught incidentally are no less important than systematic instruction in the subjects of the school curriculum. The artistic sense of the child must be educated; hence the environment of the children should receive the teachers' earnest attention. The decoration of class-rooms should not proceed upon the utilitarian principle alone; the aim of a teacher should be to set up a standard of beauty to which a child may unconsciously refer for comparison.

The general result of the annual examination conducted in December was good, the chief improvement being shown in Composition, History, Geography and Dictation, especially by Classes 4 and 5, taught by Mrs. Thomson, whose work I cannot praise too highly. Arithmetic has certainly improved in all classes, except in Classes 2 and 3, in which Geometry and Algebra also were very weak. Special efforts will be made to eliminate this weakness. Good progress is recorded in the Chinese Class. The Cookery Classes, under Mrs. Clark, were very successful, but were discontinued during the latter half of the year. Singing was taken by Miss Neave in the Lower School. Mrs. Hoy now has charge of the singing in the Upper School, and this afternoon you will have an opportunity of judging of the progress made. Here I must express my appreciation of the excellent

work done by Mrs. Thomson in Classes IV and V, Mrs. Hoy in Class VI, Miss Neave in Class VII, Mrs. James in Class VIII, and Mrs. Clark in the Infant and Kindergarten Class.

In the Hongkong University Local Examinations, one boy was entered for the Senior Locals, but failed; 4 boys and 1 girl were entered for the Junior Locals. Of these Bessie George passed in 7 subjects, and A. Kinross and W. Forsyth in 5.

The result is good. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Scholarships are awarded this year to A. Kinross and Pearl Ogilvie.

New I must pass to the social and athletic side of school-life. We have a School Library and Reading Room, and the number of books has been considerably increased through the generosity of friends, who also provide newspapers and magazines. The volumes have been catalogued and numbered by the Senior Prefect, Leslie Cropley, who has proved a most efficient librarian.

In October there was a Peace Celebration Picnic to Junk Bay. On November 11th, Armistice Day, the Director of Education presented the medals struck locally in commemoration of the event to all the pupils. On November 12th, the first School sports were held at the Kowloon Cricket Club, and the prizes were distributed by H.E. the Governor. On December 5th, we had a fancy dress dance at St. Andrew's Church Hall, and at the end of the school year a Christmas party with games and dances. At the Queen's College Annual Swimming Sports we competed in the team race, but were unsuccessful. Inter-class football matches have been played, and hockey is a very popular game. We hope this year to have courts provided for Tennis, Fives and Basket Ball. We now have organized drill, gymnastics and country dances under the direction of Miss Macdonald, and the children have benefited physically to a great extent. In November Mr. Thompson, of the Naval Yard, voluntarily offered to give the senior boys instruction in physical culture, and the art of self-defence. A class was formed, and, every Thursday, at the close of afternoon school, between 30 and 35 boys undergo a course of instruction, which, besides improving their physique, also strengthens their powers of self-control and self-discipline. In conclusion I should like to pay tribute to the energy, enthusiasm and conscientious work of all the staff; to the splendid support I have received from all parents and friends of the school; and to thank you, Lady Rees-Davies, for your kindness in coming here this evening to distribute the prizes.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following was the prize list:—
Class I.—Leslie Cropley, English Geography, History.

Class II.—Florence George, Junior Local Certificate and Form Prize; Andrew Kinross, Junior Local Certificate and H.K. and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Scholarship; William Forsyth, Junior Local Certificate and Government Scholarship.

Class III.—Pearl Ogilvie, H.K. and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Scholarship; John Collett, Government Scholarship.

Class IV.—Florence Neave, Government Scholarship; Edward Murphy, 2nd in Examination; Sidney Searle, Scripture, History.

Class V.—Kathleen Heron, Government Scholarship; Daisy Witherell, Composition, History, Scripture; Seton Rosser, General Progress.

Class VI.—Robert Witherell, Government Scholarship; James Clarke, 2nd in Examination.

Class VII.—G. G. Edwards, Government Scholarship; Irene Raymond, 2nd in Examination.

Class VIII.—Arthur Clarke, 1st in Examination; Christopher Holmes, 2nd in Examination.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Class II.—David Harvey, Headmaster's Prize for Regular Attendance.

Class V.—Nettie Thorburn, Regular Attendance.

Class VIII.—Robert Mackintosh, Regular Attendance.

Upper School.—Pearl Ogilvie, Mr. Frost's Prize for General Progress.

Lower School.—Robert Witherell, Mr. Frost's and Punctuality Prize.

Class IV.—Cissie East, Mrs. Thomson's Prize for General Progress.

Class V.—Hugh Mackintosh, Mrs. Thomson's Prize for General Progress.

Class VI.—Dorothy Heron, Mrs. Hoy's Prize for General Progress.

Class VII.—Sadie Thorburn, Prize for General Progress.

Class VIII.—Archie Frost, Prize for General Progress.

Class "A" Infants.—Jennie Dias, First in Examination; Harry Dias, Second in Examination; Dorothy Avenell, Arithmetic and Drawing; Reginald Woolley, Arithmetic and Reading; George Eamussen, Arithmetic and Recitation; Constance Brand, Reading and Recitation; Ronald Brand, Arithmetic and Recitation; Jack Thomson, Arithmetic and Recitation; Marian Bryson, Recitation and Dictation.

Class "B" Infants.—Charlie Thomson, General Progress; Mary Davidson, General Progress; Marjorie Coole, General Progress; Edith Mead, General Progress; Cissie Dixon, General Progress; Laurella Smith, General Progress; Kathleen Crook, General Progress.

THE PHILOSOPHIC GOLFER.

(Contributed.)

Long years ago I started Golf,

And everybody used to scoff—

Such Golf was seldom seen:

While all the little China boys

Would make a most unseemly noise

When I came on the green.

To better this I struggled hard,

And smote, and ploughed the grassy

award.

From early morn till late:

And as the years rolled on, my play

Improved, until one happy day

I did a hole in eight!

This bucked me up to such extent,

That all my time was daily spent

In trying to contrive

New ways to hit the elusive sphere,

Until you will be pleased to hear,

I did a hole in five!!

This fired my soul: I straightway swore

To play as none ever played before;

That even this should be

But as a spur to greater deeds—

The sprouting of Ambition's seeds—

Merely the first degree.

Again the years rolled on, and I

Went on improving steadily

Until Perfection came:

And multitudes from far and near

Would follow meekly in the rear

To see my faultless game.

But then, alas! I found no joy;

Too much success is apt to cloy—

All interest is gone.

For, what excitement can there be,

With every stroke played faultlessly,

And every hole in One!

I, worried me; I wandered round,

And tried to make mistakes, but found

I could not mix a stroke:

And it was happiness supreme

To find it nothing but a dream,

When in the morn I woke.

And so I potter round again,

And smite and plough the fertile plain

With gusto as before;

My play is still so bad that I

Am able to improve, and try

To make a better score.

C.B.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. "B" v. C.R.A. "B"

In this match, to be played to-day on the C.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. The home team will be composed of: C. M. S. Alves, M. Pinna, W. B. Muskett, G. White, A. Sousa, J. M. Lopes, D. K. Kharras, J. C. Barreto, Y. Abbas, J. Goldenberg, and F. Murray.

C.C.C. v. H.K.C.C.

This league fixture has been cancelled.

UNIVERSITY v. R.E. AND LA.

The following will represent the University to-day in the above League match at the Pavilion:—

Professors F. A. Redmond, K. Brayshaw, Messrs R. A. Pousonby Fano, S. K. Chua, D. K. Samy, H. C. Hunt, T. E. Yeoh, T. L. Cheah, K. L. Sun, C. H. Yeoh, and E. S. Cheah.

UNIVERSITY v. POLICE.

In this friendly match at Happy Valley to-day the University team will consist of:—

Messrs. I. T. Pui, R. A. Bago, S. O. Wong, C. Y. Ng, C. C. Cheah, S. W. Chan, K. H. Ooi, M. K. Yee, J. J. Bago, T. O. Yee, and Y. C. Lau.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. HONGKONG F.C. (R.)

The following team will represent the Kowloon F.C. in a second division League match v. Hongkong F.C. (R.) to-day, kick-off at 2.30 p.m. on the Club ground:—W. A. Hyder, A. Jackson and F. Wheeler; A. van Langenberg, T. L. Knight and G. White; W. Taylor, C. E. Millard, J. Baasmussen, A. Bandran and R. Tatum.

UNITED F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA "A"

The following will represent the United Athletic Club in their League match against South China "A" on the Military ground to-day at 2.30 p.m.:—W. McLeod, A. E. Simmons (capt.) and K. A. Mason; F. Brown, D. Liang and A. Marshall; H. George, J. Leonard, E. Fincher, G. Miller and G. Chubb. Reserves: W. Hardwick and J. Marshall.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARATHON RACE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—For the sake of having a well-finished race, I would suggest to the Committee to form the competitors into groups of various teams. This would encourage more enthusiasm in the race and the finish would be well contested. The object of this suggestion is that everyone would try his utmost on behalf of his team to secure the best possible place.—Yours faithfully,
A SPORTSMAN.

CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE PILOT.

ENDANGERING LIVES OF PASSENGERS.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Captain Basil Tayleur, Marine Magistrate, Leung Ying Chow, a pilot, was fined \$150, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, on the charge, preferred by Mr. J. R. Owens, Master of the B. and S. steamer *Chinkiang*, of wilfully committing, whilst on duty, acts tending to the serious damage of the ship and to endanger the lives of the persons therein on January 14th.

The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty," and was defended by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Capt. Owen deposed that the *Chinkiang* was on the run from Hongkong to Haiphong on January 13th, with the defendant on board as pilot, for the Hainan Straits. On the 14th, at 10.37 a.m. Taia Islands were sighted at S. 35 deg. W. and the course was altered to steer for them. At 10.47 a.m. the course was altered to S. 53 deg. W., and at 11 a.m. the defendant came on the bridge and was told by witness that he was not wanted for another hour. Notwithstanding this information, the defendant remained there. At 11.7 a.m. witness altered the course to S. 85 deg. W. and about 40 minutes later the pilotage of the ship was handed over to the defendant, but at the same time witness took cross bearings to see that the ship was kept in the proper place, and continued this occupation during the whole time that the defendant was in charge.

The defendant gave a southerly course, and at 0.20 p.m. he altered it to N. 63 deg. W., making for the southern banks of the Hainan Straits. Discovering by cross-bearing that the ship's course was being set to N.W., witness warned the defendant of the danger and invited him to ascertain this in the chart. The reply the defendant gave witness was that he did not understand the chart, whereupon witness told him to steer west until they got closer to the land. This the defendant refused to do, saying that he wanted to pick up the breakers on the bank. Finding that words were of no avail, witness resumed charge of the steamer and ordered the defendant to leave the bridge, as, in his opinion, the man was running the ship into the bank. The defendant refused to obey the order and made attempts to countermand the orders which witness gave to the quartermaster. He behaved in a hostile way, and demanded of witness that he sign the pilot's book, and, in order to get rid of him, witness complied. At 0.37 p.m. the defendant returned to the bridge and stated that he would sooner die than leave the bridge and that he would have the assistance of some friends to help him in his resolve. Witness thought that these friends were the tallymen of the ship. The defendant, after his declaration, started to blow a whistle, at which witness told the mate to send him away as he was attending to the navigation of the vessel which the defendant was inclined to hinder. It looked to witness as if there was going to be a fight, so he sent for the Chief Engineer to assist him in case of mutiny. Eventually the defendant left the bridge, after witness had signed another paper stating the time when the defendant piloted on the bridge and the time he was off the bridge.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that when the defendant came on board he did not produce any pilot's certificate but had a chip from the office (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's).

The Court gave its decision as stated above.

DEATH OF MR. N. G. NOLAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Nicholas George Nolan, the Chief Interpreter at the Supreme Court.

Mr. Nolan had been unwell for about three weeks, but continued to discharge his duties up to about a week ago when he had to give up and go into the Government Civil Hospital, where he passed away yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Nolan joined the Government service when he was 15 years of age, becoming a student interpreter in the Registrar-General's office. In course of time he became Chief Interpreter at the Magistracy, and in 1898 he was appointed Chief Interpreter at the Supreme Court, a position he continued to hold until his death. Mr. Nolan had a very sound knowledge of Cantonese, Chiu-chan and Hoklo, and in 1918 he was appointed a member of the local Board of Examiners. He was only 44 years of age at the time of his death and leaves a widow and eight children.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. MILLERAND'S SEARCH FOR COMPETENT MEN.

Paris, January 20th.

A Havas message states:—

M. Deschanel yesterday afternoon received Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Derby. The three statesmen conferred nearly an hour.

M. Deschanel also received Signor Nitti.

M. Clemenceau will continue to preside at the Supreme Council.

The new Cabinet was introduced this morning to M. Poincaré, the nomination decree having been signed immediately. Among the new Ministers not belonging to Parliament the most prominent is the Minister of Finance, M. François Marsal. Since he was demobilised from the post he held on Marshal Foch's Staff he has assisted M. Clemenceau at the War Office, and also held the post of Director of a well-known Paris Bank.

M. Isaac, the new Minister of Commerce, is a well-known business man, having been some years President of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce.

The new Minister of Agriculture, M. Ricard also is a non-Parliamentarian, but whose fitness for his post may be judged from the fact that, for some years past, he has been General Secretary of the Agricultural Associations of France.

Another typical instance of the manner in which M. Millerand set about to choose competent men for the various positions at his disposal is the creation of the new post of Under-Secretary for Technical Education, which has been given to M. Cugat, who is Secretary of the Mechanics Federation and has for years interested himself in questions of trade and education.

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S FUNERAL

HIS SATANIC MAJESTY AMONG THE MOURNERS.

Washington, January 17th.

The Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association has endorsed the missionary work of promulgating prohibition in Europe and voted in favour of raising a million dollars for it.

At New York, many churches celebrated the coming in of prohibition by hymn singing and ringing bells at midnight.

A unique service was held in the southern part of the city when an eccentric evangelist preached before ten thousand people. "John Barleycorn's" funeral sermon. An enormous coffin, supposed to contain the remains, was carried from the railway station, headed by a brass band and followed by a procession of mourners, one of whom in a mask and a long black robe represented His Satanic Majesty.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

OBJECTION TO SYSTEM OF APPOINTING NOMINEES.

London, January 17th.

The Times, in an article, supports the objections made at the recent International Labour Conference at Washington against the nominees—which the League of Nations is entitled to appoint on the Executive of the International Labour Office—being chosen exclusively from European countries.

It points out that Belgium is included, while India, China and Japan are left out, despite their enormous populations of which the majority are manual workers.

As such nominees are supposed to represent the nations of chief industrial importance, it is difficult to see how the Council of the League of Nations, which, when formed, will finally decide the nominations, will be able to conclude that no Asiatic country fulfils this provision.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMERCIAL AERIAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES SHOWN TO GOVERNMENT.

London, January 21st.

At the quarterly meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce it was announced that the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, postponed from 1915, will take place at Toronto on September 7th.

A motion demanding the withdrawal of all Government control was unanimously passed, also a resolution urging the Government to take steps not to delay the advance, by every means within its power, of cotton-growing within the Empire.

It was pointed out that, in 1919, 8,000,000 bales will be used by America.

Speaking at a luncheon, under the auspices of the Association, Mr. Holt Thomas referring to commercial aerial communication quoted Lord Fisher's dictum that a fleet could be sunk by torpedoes from aircraft, and asserted that this was actually proved within the last few months when, in a certain port, every torpedo hit its mark and no aircraft was estimated to have been hit. He emphasised that aircraft was of primary importance, adding that from the commercial point of view, if a load of 400 pounds per day, first-class mail matter, could be guaranteed, it could be carried to Paris at 4s. per pound—working out at just over a penny a letter—or a load of 800 lbs. at a half-penny.

The speaker was certain that Australia could be brought within five days of London flying night and day at a hundred miles an hour.

Taking the cost from London to Paris at a half-penny, the cost of a letter from London to Australia in four days would be about 2s., and the route would also serve France, Italy, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and other places.

The establishment of an aerial mail between Cairo and Karachi saves eight days on the Indian mail, the extra postage with the guaranteed load being a few pence.

DEMOCRACY OF THE EMPIRE. RELATIONS WITH DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

London, January 21st.

At the Pilgrim's Dinner, at the Savoy Hotel, the Prince of Wales, replying to the toast of his health, recalled his great welcome in America. The chairman, the Prince of Wales said, had said that he (the Prince of Wales) was domiciled in England; it would be more correct to say that he was domiciled in the British Empire.

It was only personal contact between the United States and Great Britain that was necessary to prevent misunderstanding between the American democracy and our own.—(Applause)—He believed that personal contact between the British Empire and the American Republic would solve all differences between the two peoples.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading said that they had had the good fortune in having the Prince as their Ambassador in America. He did not believe anyone had yet thoroughly appreciated the beneficial effects that the visit of the Prince of Wales had. The Prince of Wales, in a marked measure had been able to convey to America the strength of the democracy of the Old Country. Great Britain and the United States had both advanced together, and were both animated by the same high ideals. As long as we honestly criticised each other all was well.

WOOL PROFITEERING SENSATION.

LABOUR MEMBERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

London, January 20th.

At a meeting the Standing Committee on Trusts unanimously favoured the publication of the report as regards wool profiteering, but it is awaiting the decision of the Board of Trade, about it.

Meanwhile, owing to the threat of Labour members of the Committee to suspend work until the publication of the report, the Committee resolved to-day that the publication of any partial or revised reports will be wholly unsatisfactory, and presses for the prompt publication of the report as submitted to the Board of Trade.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

FOOD CONTROLLER'S ACTION IN THE STRAITS.

Singapore, January 23rd.

The Food Controller of the Straits Settlements to-day takes over all the rice supplies in the Colony.

TO MURDER ALL EUROPEANS.

Singapore, January 23rd.

The General Officer Commanding states that compulsory service in the Malaya States is necessary on account of the Bolshevik menace. Already a society aiming at the murder of all Europeans has been discovered in Singapore.

ANOTHER STEAMER IN COLLISION NEAR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, January 23rd.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha steamer *Yume Maru* sank in the Shanghai river near the Arsenal, following a collision with the *Gueneth*. No lives were lost and nobody was injured.

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Shanghai, January 23rd.

Owing to a tendency to excessive subsidence in the foundations of the new municipal building, the Shanghai Council has sanctioned an expenditure of an additional five thousand taels on it.

CANCELLING SHUM CHAI RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

Shanghai, January 23rd.

The Board of Communications proposes to cancel the Shum Chai Railway agreement by floating an interior loan of 30 million dollars on the security of the Peking and Hankow Railway. A part of the loan will be employed in building the railway between Shik Ka-chong and Fung-chow, and a part in paying the Japanese loan, which was secured on the security of the Kiao-chow and Chai Nam Railway.

SLIGHT DAMAGE TO "CHINA."

The steamer *China* has not yet been refloated, but no water has got into the steamer and the damage is slight. It is expected that the *China* will be able to proceed to Shanghai under her own steam.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

It is expected that the new loan of \$5,000,000 will be handed over to the Peking Government on February 1st.

DUTCH NAVAL CRUISE IN EASTERN WATERS.

London, January 21st.

The Dutch newspapers state that the Government contemplates despatching certain vessels of the Dutch East Indies Squadron, notably the *Tromp* and the *Hortengendrick*, on a cruise of the Straits Settlements, French Indo-China, China, Japan and the Philippines.

MILITARY TRAINING. VOLUNTARY SERVICE ADOPTED BY CEYLON.

The following communiqué was laid on the Press table at the Secretariat, Colombo, on December 15th:—

With regard to the future Military training in the Colony, the intention of the Government is that it should be, as far as possible, for the present voluntary; but that at the same time the organisation for local defence should be preserved. The Ordinance No. 42 of 1919, commonly known as the Compulsory Training Ordinance, will still remain in force under which all European males in the Island are registered and those who are British subjects and of Military age are called upon to enrol in one of the local units. It is not intended that those who served in the war should do any further training, unless they wish; and an ordinance is being introduced by which they will be placed on the reserve of local corps, and will be called upon only in case of necessity.

A programme of training for the Ceylon defence force is being drawn up for 1920 which will include the usual combined camp at Diyatalawa and the usual regimental drills, attendance at which will be voluntary. Any mobilised unit of the Ceylon Defence Force will remain under the conditions under which they are now serving.

Although the Government policy is that military training should be voluntary, it still remains the duty of every British subject to make himself fit to defend his Empire and home in case of necessity. It is to be noted that the Ceylon Defence Force is established upon the system of drills necessary for each individual in order to earn the capitulation grant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

SPECIAL SHANTUNG CONFERENCE.

Harbin, January 14th.

The local Chinese Chamber of Commerce has been advised by the members of the Provincial Assemblies and Chambers of Commerce of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang that, for the purpose of discussing the Japanese demand for the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the financial operations of the proposed new banking group formed for financing the Chinese Government, politically, industrially, commercially, under the initiative of the Provincial Assembly of Fengtien, representatives of all Chinese public organisations and societies of every description of the three eastern provinces of China will meet at Changchun on a date to be fixed by mutual consent in the not distant future.

According to the pamphlet issued by the promoters of the special conference, the people of Manchuria will oppose the Japanese demand by every means at their disposal on the ground that it violates the sovereignty of China and that if this is accepted by the Chinese without protest, then Japan will gradually encroach upon the birth-rights of this country until every Chinese province and city becomes Japan's special sphere of influence, because flag and gunboat follow trade in this twentieth century, especially as regards Imperialistic Japan.

But in view of his past dealings with the native boycotters of "low grade" goods, the Military Governor, Chang Tso-lin, of Fengtien and his two lieutenants, General Pao of Kirin and General Sun of Heilungkiang, will surely interfere with the new movement.

SINO-JAPANESE CO-OPERATION IN MANCHURIA.

Harbin, January 14th.

Mr. Fan, the Chinese representative at Omsk, is coming to Harbin, according to a semi-official despatch from Chita to General Tao, Garrison Commissioner of Harbin, because he has nothing to do at Chita now after the fall of Irkutsk to the "Reds" and the Social Revolutionaries. Mr. Kato, the Japanese representative is also expected here shortly. The final destinations of Mr. Kato and Mr. Fan, are still unknown until they have been advised by Tokio and Peking.

Many Chinese refugees have arrived at Harbin from both Siberia and Mongolia who are being housed and fed by the Chinese authorities. The fall of Kiakhtu or Maimachang has been confirmed from local Chinese official sources, who say that the whole city has been looted and burnt by the Bolsheviks. The high Chinese authorities are alarmed at the rapid advance of the "Reds," because they have no means to check them without Japanese co-operation. Hence I have good authority for saying that the Military Governors of Manchuria, under the leadership of Chang Tso-lin, are in favour of the enforcement of the Sino-Japanese military agreement signed in Peking in 1918. This practically means further ascendancy of Japanese power and influence in Manchuria and Mongolia.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

Shanghai, January 15th.

With the exception of a few Kuomintang papers, the appointment of Mr. Yeh Kung-two, former Vice-Minister of Communications, to the post of Special Investigator of Chinese Industries and Commerce in the various provinces, is meeting with favourable reception in all directions, specially with the Cantonese. As Mr. Yeh is a native of Kuantung, the Canton Guild is making preparations to give him a hearty reception when he arrives at this port. The consensus of Chinese public opinion is that in view of the past official career of Mr. Yeh, his present investigations may lead to the development of Chinese natural resources with foreign co-operation, if possible by funds and technical advice.

JAPANESE SCHEMES IN MANCHURIA.

Mukden, January 13th.

Baron Okura, in addition to the formation of the Sino-Japanese Livestock Company for the development of cattle-raising in Manchuria and Mongolia, has, with the co-operation of important native interests in Fengtien, succeeded in floating a Sino-Japanese Company for the cultivation of arable lands in South Manchuria, especially for rice. It is said that, after the successful operations of this company, there will be no fear of rice scarcity in Japan in future, because South Manchuria will then be in a position to export millions of tons of Chinese rice to Japan for the consumption of the Japanese people at reasonable prices. The South Manchuria Railway Company has already agreed to lower its transportation charges for rice to Japan through Korea or Dairen.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, January 14th.

PREMIER STILL DOMINANT.

The Anfu Club are trying hard to force the Premier to fill the vacant Ministries of Education and of Agriculture and Commerce, but so far without success. The teachers who demanded that the Acting Minister should be dismissed did not seem to realise that they were playing into the hands of the reactionaries, because if the Premier had yielded to this request he would have been compelled to accept a nominee of the Anfu Club for the position. Doubtless this aspect of the situation was presented to the educators and induced them not to press the point too much.

POLITICS AND AEROPLANES.

This combination may sound incongruous, but it is nevertheless true. The arrangement to purchase certain types of aeroplanes is not the result of a considered action by the Government. One administration wants a certain machine. Another prefers a different type. General Ting's clique has the Handley-Page. His rival, also named Ting, has the Vickers machine. So far the British have got the first orders, but the Italians are doing their best to secure an order for their small aeroplanes. It looks as if the multiplicity of types which are found on the Chinese railway system is to be duplicated in the new aerial service.

THE WINE AND TOBACCO ADMINISTRATION.

The new American associate inspector of the new Wine and Tobacco Administration has commenced duties in the office of the old Wine and Tobacco Bureau, not far from the Bank of China. Mr. C. L. Williams has not announced his plans yet, but I am given to understand that some ambitious schemes, which are very practical, are to be inaugurated. The French protest against the loan has not yet been withdrawn. It is based on the loan of fifty-five million francs made by the Banque Industrielle de Chine during Yuan Shih-kai's régime, secured on the wine and tobacco revenue, but as the French interests are safeguarded in the American loan agreement, it is difficult to see how the French can substantiate their protest. As a matter of fact, it looks very much as if the French are peeved that they never thought of having one of their nationals appointed to this position when they were able to make the advance which they did.

SHORTAGE OF WATER.

Trains have been reaching the capital several hours late during the past fortnight, to the inconvenience of travellers. Only now has it transpired that the delay is due to the shortage of water. Owing to the unusually light rainfall of the past summer the wells are low, and the tanks are never filled. Scarcity of water makes it impossible to haul water from Tientsin. Hence the many delays.

WINTER STILL OPEN.

So far the winter has not been so severe as was predicted. The river up to Tientsin is still open, but several ships have been taken off the run in anticipation of the annual freezing, much to the disgust of the Tientsin mercantile community.

ANOTHER OPIUM SCANDAL.

Another opium scandal has been disclosed by the discovery of a consignment of poppy seeds from Fengtien to Changchun. Although detained at Wuchang by the instructions of high placed officials, which is an indication of the extent to which defunct tuchuns contemplate amazing fortunes by making the cultivation of opium compulsory. Of course, Peking is powerless in the matter, but public opinion may assist in making things uncomfortable for the unscrupulous officials.

PERSONAL.

The Marquis Durazzo, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, presented his credentials to the President on Monday.

Sir John Jordan is scheduled to leave Peking on February 27th. He will be universally entertained before his departure.

Mr. W. Whitton, resident engineer H.B.M. Legation, well known in Hongkong more than a decade ago, was married on Monday to Miss Helen McGregor, of Ardrossan, Scotland.

ITALIAN ARMS IN CHINA.

Peking, January 16th.

With reference to the importation of Italian arms to China, according to the Chinese vernacular papers—in reply to the inquiries of the Chinese Government—the Italian Legation is reported to have stated that the reason why Italians sell arms and munitions to some Military Governments is the same as in the case of those Japanese merchants who supplied arms to the Chinese militarists. It is reported that some more Italian steamers with arms and munitions are expected at Chinwangtao from Italy.

THE FOCHOW AFFAIR.

Fochow, January 14th.

The Chinese delegates have completed their investigations, but it will take some days for the Japanese delegates to finish their work. The Chinese delegates, Wong and Sheng, have been instructed by the Central Government to return to Peking as soon as possible because after the return of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lou, from Paris, the case will be opened with the Japanese Legation for settlement in the capital. There is no Japanese warship or soldier in Fochow at present.

THE DEATH OF MR. B. D. KAPTEYN.

Reporting the death of Mr. B. D. Kapteyn, recently announced in our columns, the *N. C. Daily News* of Monday last says:—

Though it was hardly unexpected, the friends of Mr. Barend Dirk Kapteyn, manager in Shanghai of the Holland-China Trading Co., were grieved on Saturday morning to learn that he had passed away at the Victoria Nursing Home shortly after midnight on Friday; for Mr. Kapteyn had innumerable friends and was most popular in business, social and sporting circles.

The deceased attended the New Year Race Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club, but was taken ill the same evening and a few days later had to be removed to the Victoria Nursing Home, suffering from a severe attack of para-typhoid and later developed haemorrhage, and death ensued as stated.

The late Mr. Kapteyn was born in Rotterdam in 1881 and came out to Hongkong for the Holland-China Trading Co. in 1905, being transferred to Shanghai in 1910. He became a member of the Shanghai Race Club in March, 1916, and immediately took a keen interest in local racing, and kindly served on the Race Club's Lottery Committee last Autumn. His first success in racing was when the Tigris-Tuan Kongsee stable was formed, that combination, of which he was a partner, owing the best two Subscriptions of that year—Amnat and Tigris. Mr. Kapteyn then decided to race on his own account, acquiring amongst other ponies, Bixshoote, Kowloon and Ralph de Palma, all of which justified their purchase. At the Autumn Meeting of 1919, Bixshoote established a record for five furlongs, the previous record having been held by Mr. Sassoon's Blackberry and made as long ago as 1893.

Mr. Kapteyn was a keen golfer and an extremely popular sportsman, and his genial presence will be sorely missed by his many friends. He was warning officer of the Louva Division of the Special Constables, and a member of the Shanghai Club, the Shanghai Golf Club and Cercle Sportif Francaise, as well as of the Race Club. The flags of these Clubs were at half mast on Saturday and Sunday, as a token of respect, and those of all the Police Stations in the Settlement were at half mast yesterday.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of Mr. Kapteyn were interred on Sunday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery when a large number of the deceased's friends assembled to pay him their last respects. The service in the chapel and at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. D. McGillicray, while Messrs. W. S. Jackson, H. Herlofson, M. Speelman, B. G. G. Wynberg, E. L. Hunter and H. E. Bodde acted as pall-bearers. A large number of Special Constables attended in uniform, including Messrs. A. L. Anderson and B. D. Macdonald.

There was a profusion of wreaths, bearing testimony to the esteem in which Mr. Kapteyn was held.

THE STRAITS AND F.M.S. VICTORY LOANS.

The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States are to be joined in the raising of a five per cent. Victory Loan and measures will be submitted to the legislatures shortly "to provide for raising money to be lent to His Majesty's Government," the preamble stating that "it is desirable that a further opportunity be afforded for the local investment of money with the Government by way of loan in order that such moneys may be available for settlement of Imperial post-war liability," says the *Singapore Free Press*. The amount of the loan is to be any sum which the Governor thinks fit, the procedure by bearer bonds, the principal moneys and interest being chargeable upon and payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony. Interest runs from date of taking up the bond and is payable on September 1st beginning with this year, the date of redemption being September 1st, 1934. The objects and reasons of the Colonial Bill read:—

This Bill gives a further opportunity to invest savings on the spot and without difficulties of remittance with the Imperial Government and thus enable the people of Malaya to take their share in subscribing to loans raised to meet post-war liabilities.

The Federated Malay States Government jointly with the Government of the Colony bears liability for this issue of Victory Bonds while the Imperial Government undertakes to pay interest at due dates on the sums remitted and to repay the total sum remitted on the date of redemption of these Victory Bonds.

In addition to simplifying investment by avoiding troublesome formalities consequent on direct investment in Home Loans, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Government position by restricting expansion of the Note Issue.

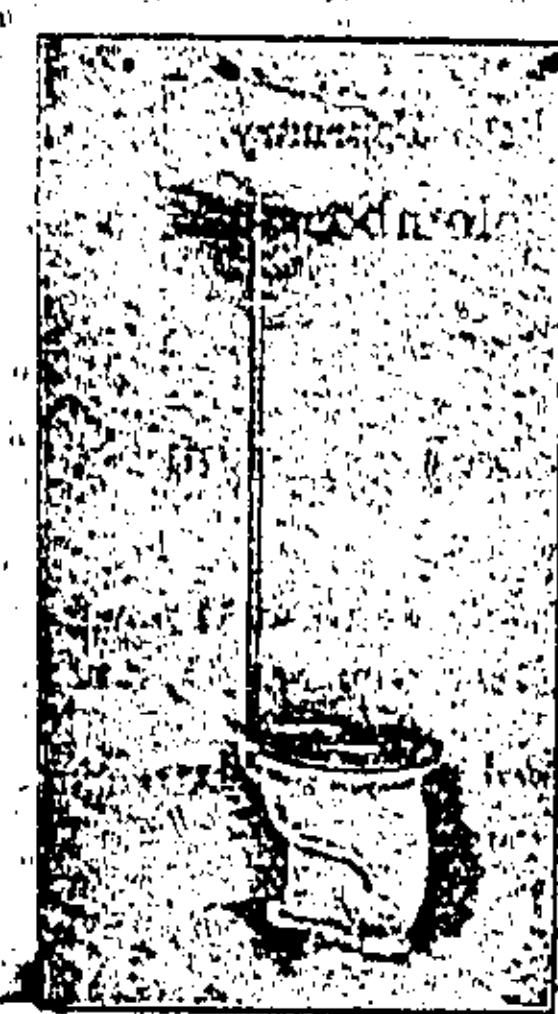
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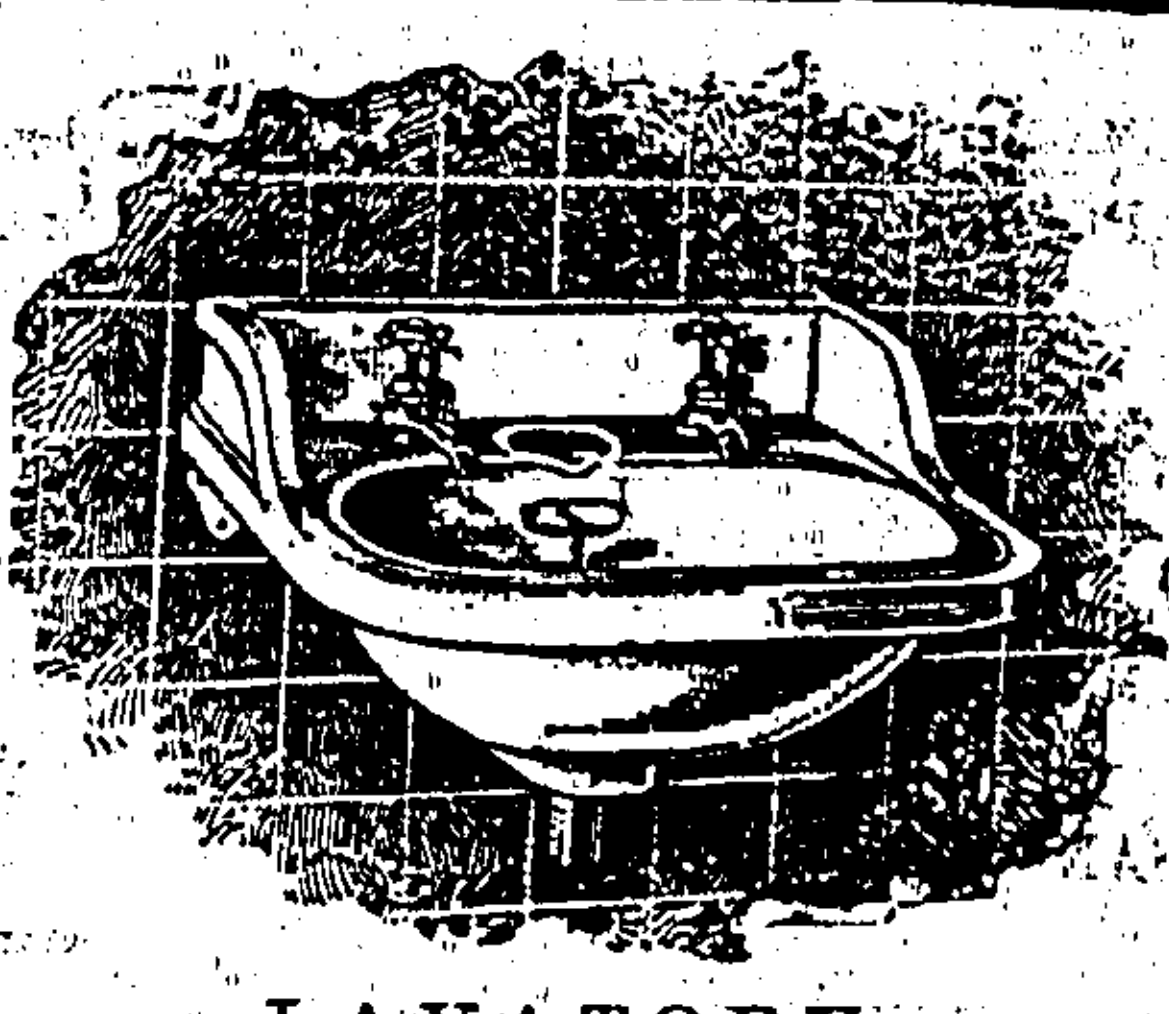
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HORRORS OF BOLSHEVISM
REIGN OF TORTURE AT ODESSA.

The Rev. R. Courtier-Forster, late British Chaplain at Odessa and the Russian Ports of the Black Sea, writes in the Times:-

Do English people really imagine that the published accounts of the appalling atrocities and brutal tyranny of the Bolshevik rule in Russia are an exaggeration? Before God I wish I could believe they are not true to the actual facts. Could I but find them untrue, I would speak for the Bolsheviks from end to end of England, for I have always done what lay in my power to alleviate the conditions of life of the manual workers and to raise the standard of living and the opportunities for personal development under which they live.

While I was still British chaplain of Odessa the city was deluged with blood. When the Bolshevik elements, grafting on to their main support the 4,000 criminals released from the city gaols, attempted to seize the town, people of education, regardless of social position, offered what armed resistance was in their power. The Bolsheviks were victorious. On capturing Odessa Railway Station, which had been defended by a few officers and a number of anti-Bolshevik soldiers, the Bolsheviks bargained to death the wounded and helpless men laid on the waiting-room floor to await Red Cross aid.

Scores of other men who fell wounded in the streets also became victims to the triumphant Bolshevik criminals. The majority of these wretched and unhappy sufferers completely disappeared. A fortnight later there was a terrible storm on the Black Sea, and the bodies of the missing men were washed up on the rocks of Odessa breakwater and along the shore: they had been taken out to sea in small boats, stones tied to their feet, and then been dropped over alive into deep water. VICTIMS ROASTED ALIVE.

On the Sinope General Chornichoff and some other personal friends of my own were fastened one by one with iron chains to planks of wood and pushed slowly, inch by inch, into the ships' furnaces and roasted alive. Others were tied to winches, turned until the men were torn in two alive. Others were taken to the boilers and scalded with boiling steam; they were then moved to another part of the ship and ventilating fans set revolving that currents of cold air might blow on the scalds and increase the agony of the tortures. The full names of 17 of the Sinope victims were given me in writing by members of their families or their personal friends. These were lost later when my rooms were raided, my paper seized, and I myself arrested and thrown into prison.

The house in the Catherine Square in which I was first in captivity afterwards became the Bolsheviks' House of Torture in which hundreds of victims were done to death. The shrieks of the people being tortured to death or having splinters of wood driven under the quick of their nails were so agonizing and appalling that personal friends of my own living more than a hundred yards away in the Vorontsofsky Pereulok were obliged to fasten their double windows to prevent the cries of anguish penetrating into the house. The horror and fear of the surviving citizens was so great that the Bolsheviks kept motor lorries thundering up and down the street to drown the awful screams of agony wrung from their dying victims.

This House of Torture remains as much as possible in the condition in which the Bolsheviks left it, and is now shown to those who care to inspect its gruesome and blood-besplattered rooms.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

Week by week the newspapers published articles for and against the nationalization of women. In South Russia the proposal did not become a legal measure, but in Odessa bands of Bolsheviks seized women and girls and carried them off to the Port, the timber yards, and the Alexandrovsky Park for their own purposes. Women found in this way were found in the morning either dead or mad or in a dying condition. Those found still alive were shot. One of the most awful of my own personal experiences of the New Civilization was hearing at night from my bed-room windows the frantic shrieks of women being raped to death in the park opposite. Screams of shrill terror and despair repeated at intervals until they became nothing but hoarse cries of agony like the wailing calls of a dying animal. This happened not once, or twice, but many times. Never to this day of my death shall I forget the horror of those dreadful shrieks of tortured women, and one's own utter powerlessness to aid the victims or punish the Bolshevik devils in their bestial orgies.

To be decently clothed and washed was a crime in the eyes of the Bolshevik proletariat. Both men and women were stopped in the streets of Odessa, washed of their boots, stripped of their clothes and sent home naked through the frost and snow. So many hundreds of people were treated in this manner under the Soviet rule, that the satirical paper of South Russia, the *Scourge*, brought out a full-page cartoon representing one of the chief streets of the city, with a naked man and woman, departing hand in hand up the road while a group of unkempt Bolsheviks with men's trousers on their arms were seen running in the opposite direction. Beneath was the satirical observation: "In Odessa the World finds Paradise anew." For this reflection on the glorious new civilization of the Soviets, the windows of the *Scourge* offices were smashed and the paper fined.

THE TELEPHONE AGAIN!

A telephone comedy is reported in the newspapers. A lady who lives at Lower House, Rowhead Green, Godalming, telephoned to her chauffeur to meet her at Guildford and bring a coat. The chauffeur heard the word "coat" and as his mistress kept going, he obediently took one over in the car to the station. The car was stopped by a policeman on the return journey, and the woman was summoned at Guildford for a contravention of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order. The explanation was made to the Court by the employer, who is stated to be a high official shortly proceeding to the Straits Settlements, and amid general hilarity, the case was dismissed.

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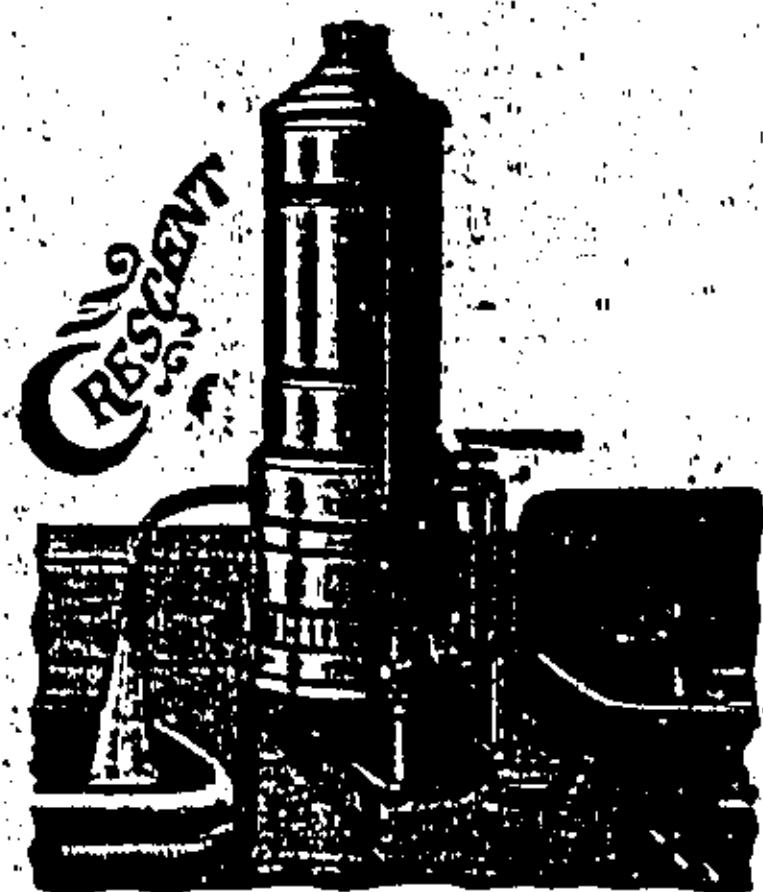
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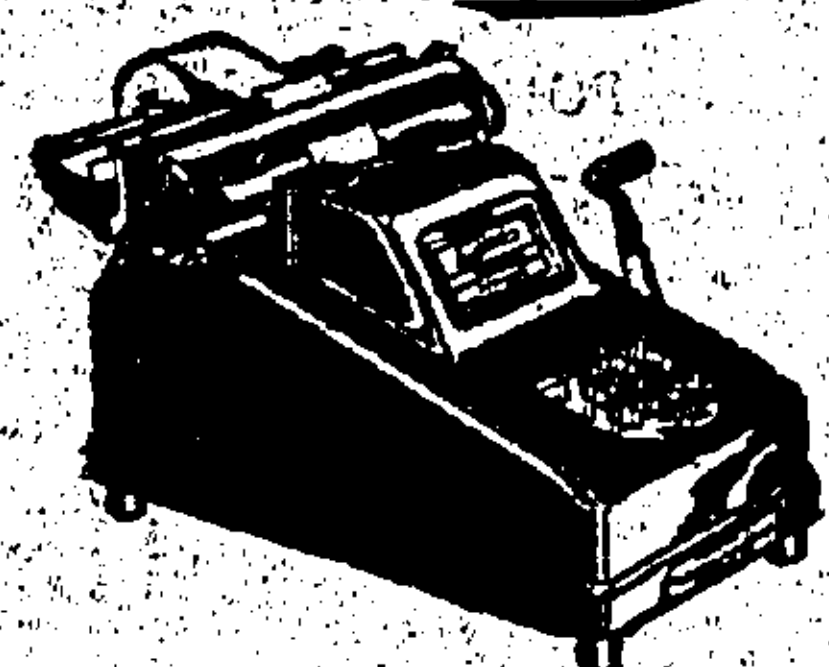
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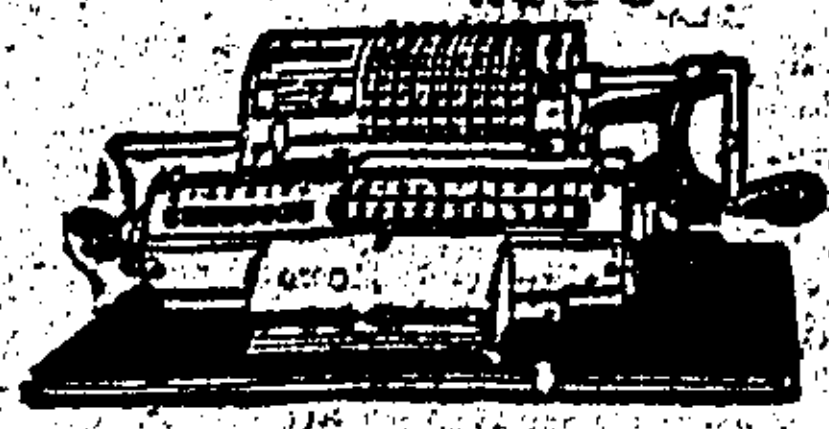


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SEANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Tues., 27th Jan., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wed., 28th Jan., 3 p.m.
SEANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Fri., 30th Jan., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUEN-ANG"	Fri., 30th Jan., 3 p.m.
Kobe	"CHAKSANG"	Wed., 4th Feb., 8 p.m.

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For NEW YORK.

S.S. "SUVERIC" via Panama February 10th.
S.S. "LUCERIC" via Suez March 25th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" ... 31st January.
LONDON & ROTTERDAM "MATOPPO" ... 10th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs. & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SAIGON	"KUKIANG"	On 24th Jan. Dlight
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 25th Jan. Dlight
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"OHENG TU"	On 26th Jan. P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"PAKHOU"	On 27th Jan. 9 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 27th Jan. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 28th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 31st Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA, OBU & LLOILO	"TAMING"	On 10th Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

Steamer	Captain	Day	Time
"HAICHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY	25th Jan. at 10 A.M.
"QUINNECA JO"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	27th Jan. at Noon
"HAICHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY	30th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer	via	Time
"ATREUS"	via Suez	28th Jan.
"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	10th Feb.
"ANTILIOCHUS"	via Suez	25th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
BRIS & CO., CANTON.P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	6,700	2nd Feb.	Marseilles & London direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	9th Feb.	Do
"DILWARA"	6,600	16th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	10th Mar.	Marseilles & London via C'bo.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	27th Jan.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Call at Manila, Sulu, Cebu, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	25th Feb.	Do

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"MUTTRA"	4,900	22nd Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TOLA"	6,357	30th Jan.	Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 5 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Mantua".

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Time
"ICONIUM"	about	Feb. 4th.
"CROSKEYS"	about	Feb. 15th.
"WHEATLAND"	about	Feb. 24th.
"ENDICOTT"	about	Mar. 16th.
"KLKTON"	about	Mar. 30th.

For PORTLAND direct.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Time
"MONTAGUE"	about	Feb. 20th.
"ABERCOE"	about	Mar. 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to various Ocean ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansarovar.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 25th February.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SIBERIA MARU"	30,000	Jan. 30th. (from Kobe).
"PERSSIA MARU"	9,000	Feb. 3rd.
"KORRA MARU"	30,000	Feb. 23rd.
"TENYO MARU"	30,000	Mar. 11th.
"SHINYO MARU"	30,000	Apr. 1st.

* Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA
AND TIQUQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"ANYO MARU"	13,500	Mar. 13th. 1920
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	May 11th.
"KIYO MARU"	17,200	July 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 23

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000 "PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 2nd Feb. On or about 22nd Feb.

STEAMER	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SCHARNHORST"	12,000	Beginning of Feb.
"PORTOES"	30,000	On or about 15th Feb.
"AMAZONE"	10,000	On or about 1st Mar.
"PAUL LECAT"	20,000	On or about 20th Mar.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLE, if sufficient indentment offers.
GENOA, HAYE, DUNKIRK, WERPE ROTTERDAM.
"COMMANDANT MAGES" In February.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" ... End of February.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 25th January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service. "UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands. "MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 31st January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th February.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojil, Kobe Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th January.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSEI MARU" ... Thursday, 29th January.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

Y. YASUDA,
Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... Mar. 23rd.
"CHINA" ... Jan. 31st, 1920.
"NILE" ... Mar. 2nd.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

C. H. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 100, Queen's Building.

